

MAR 13 1919

PRINCETON, N. J.

Amerika Esperantisto

NOVEMBER, 1917



Official Organ of
The Esperanto Association of North America

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Official Organ

of

THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

San Francisco Rondo, meets Friday eve., Rm. 305 Lick Bldg., 35 Montgomery St., F-ino M. D. Van Sloun, Sec'y, 946 Central Ave.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo,—Classes Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8.00.—Meetings Wednesday evenings. Address H. S. Lane, Sec'y, 1323 Oxford St.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Esperanta-Rondo; L. D. Stockton, Sec. & Treas., 436 15th St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esp. Soc., 402 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq. Meets Tues., 8 P. M. R. Goodland, Sec.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society. Business Institute, every Friday, 8.00 P. M.

BUTTE, MONT.

Argentarka Esp. Rondo, kunvenas vendrede, 8.00 P. M. C. L. Williams, Sek., 311 E. Mercury St.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park. Jaroslov Sobehrad, Secy, 1116 W. 19th Place. La Esp. Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave. Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate.

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Skandinava Esperanto-Instituto, 417 7th St. Joseph Johnson, Sec'y, 2315 Parmelee St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cincinnati Esperanto Soc., 629 Vine Street. Miss Florence Becker, Sec., 332 Third Ave., Dayton, Ky.

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Delphos Esperanto Klubo, Carnegie Library; Meets every Tuesday. 7.30 P. M., A. J. Laudick, Sec'y.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

La Zamenhofa Klubo; S. Kozminski, Sek., 3547 W. 44th St.

PORTLAND, ME.

Portland Esperanto Society, Trelawny Bldg., Mrs. Wm. C. Tapley, Sec'y, 13 East Promenade.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists, S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 632 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P.M.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 507 Breitmeyer Bldg., open daily. Library at disposal of everybody, daily, 7 A.M.-9 P.M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P. M.

La Pola Esp. Unuigo, ĉiusemajne, Magnus Butzel Library, Harper & E. Grand Blvd. La Septentrio, Tues., 8.00 P. M., 578 Alexandrine Ave., W.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Houston Esperanto Rondo, ĉiun mardon, 8.00 P. M., ĉe Y. M. C. A. S-ro A. F. Sundermeyer, Sek.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Greater New York Esperanto Society, including all chartered clubs in Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Long Island, Westchester County and the New Jersey suburbs, C. C. Coigne, Secretary, 2633 Creston Avenue. Esperantists visiting New York should call Fordham 2749.

Germana Esperanto-Societo — activities suspended during the war.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phila Esp. Soc. J. F. Knowlan, Sec., 45 No. 13th St. Meets 4th Fri., Windsor Cafe, 1217 Filbert St. Rondeto de Litovo-Polaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art Wm. Smith, Sec., 7315 Greenwood St. Fridays, 8 P.M., Teachers' Rm., Carnegie Inst.

PLAINVIEW, NEBR.

Esperanto-Fako de la "Sola Skolto" (Lone Scout), 500 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (Revuo por la Junularo. Organizu grupojn inter la geknaboj. Granda sukceso. Abonu tuj! Jare .75; Kvarmonate .25.) Fakestro, Chas. P. Lang, Plainview, Nebr.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

"I.O.O.F. Esperanto Club No. 1 of Greater N.Y." meets every Tuesday at 8.30 P.M. in 61 First St., 3rd Floor West. All welcome. Pres., Mrs. M. O. Haugland; Sec'y, Wm. Preusse; Instructor, A. Mendelson. Address all communications to the secretary at above address.

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"OVER THE TOP"

It will be pleasing news to the members at large as well as to the Central office, that the Guarantee Fund has reached a total of over \$1,100 in less than six months after the congress at which the new arrangement was instituted.

The Secretary takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the generous support of the members in this respect, as well as of the fact that over 50% of the members to date have responded to the request to take either the Special or the Sustaining Membership — a larger percentage than we even dared to hope for. A certain prominent member told the Secretary at the Philadelphia Congress that he would make a special contribution if we succeeded in getting 200 Special Members for this year, and we take this occasion to remind him to get his checkbook ready—he will be called on very shortly. We feel sure that the financial embarrassments of last year are a thing of the past, and it lifts a load from our shoulders and gives us new courage to go ahead and do things.

GREEN ACRE, THE MECCA OF ESPERANTISTS

For the first time since the early Congresses at Chautauqua, the Esperanto Association of North America has decided to leave the superheated atmosphere of the city, and to hold its midsummer gathering amid the glories of nature, and to enjoy the refreshing breezes of the great outdoors. Those already familiar with the charms of Green Acre need no stimulus to draw them thither; and for the rest a pleasing experience is in prospect.

First, as to the location. Green Acre lies on the bank of the beautiful Piscataqua River, at a point where its waters expand to the dimensions of a magnificent lake. These waters, however, are predominantly salt, since the ocean, but a few miles distant, sends its tides far up the great river, bearing with them the fragrance and romance of the mighty deep. The beauty of the river scenery is far-famed; and a sunset over this body of water is a glory long to be remembered. Green Acre itself consists of a number of acres of land of highly

diversified quality, including beautiful grassy spaces and thickly wooded tracts. On one side of the road, it stretches from the highway between Portsmouth and Dover, New Hampshire, to the edge of the river. Here are to be found the famous old Inn, so often visited by Whittier, whose favorite corner within and chosen seat out under the apple tree are familiar to all guests; likewise the various cottages, holding the overflow from the Inn; the new and attractive Fellowship House, on whose wide porch meetings are often held; the Eirenon, the chief centre of indoor meetings and festivities; and the ample play-grounds, where tennis and other sports are enjoyed. Across the road is a magnificent grove of mighty pines, also belonging to the Green Acre property.

The Green Acre grounds lie in the village of South Eliot, Maine, being in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, so that, as said, the road through the town connects the two New Hampshire cities above named, with the help of a short ferry connection from Kittery Point to Portsmouth. Visitors coming from any part of Maine, except nearby points along the trolley line, will take the Boston and Maine Railroad, Portland Division, to Eliot, and there connect with the trolley, which runs along the highway mentioned. Those from Northern New Hampshire or Vermont or from any part of Canada will probably find the shorter way to consist in proceeding to Dover, N. H., and taking the trolley there for Green Acre. Most others will naturally approach Green Acre by way of Boston. The trip from Boston to Portsmouth takes about an hour and a half by train, the ferry to Kittery Point about five minutes, and the trolley ride which ends the trip about twenty minutes more. Green Acre is a regular trolley stop, the grounds, as described, abutting directly on the highway. The distance from Boston to Portsmouth is 57 miles; from Kittery Point to Green Acre, between two and three miles.

Green Acre is the property of the Green Acre Fellowship, established by Miss Sarah J. Farmer, whose liberality and fine judgment rendered

its acquisition possible. The purpose was and is to form a centre for summer gatherings for the blending of needed rest and recreation with the investigation of the larger things of life. Here lectures and discussions on subjects dealing with religion, science, art, education, literature, economics, sociology and kindred themes are to be enjoyed for two months of each summer. The work is carried on in the broadest spirit; and many of the leading thinkers and speakers of America and other lands have been heard on these grounds. The present year will be the twenty-first of the Green Acre work.

It must not be imagined, however, that life at Green Acre is all work and no play. On the contrary, there is no place on the continent where the unrestrained laugh of merry youth rings louder. Tennis and other games, boating, bathing, tramping, all have their votaries. Concerts, dances and other social and festive events recur every week; and wholesome relaxation of every kind is ever welcome. Attendance at the more serious gatherings is purely a matter of individual choice.

Nor is it necessary to remain constantly on the grounds during a Green Acre visit. A host of attractive excursions, short and long, lie ready to hand. A trolley ride of about an hour suffices to arrive at York Beach, one of New England's most famous and charming coast resorts, or at Ogunquit, the artist's paradise. A little further, but within easy compass of a day's trip, to reach, spend an interesting visit of some hours, and return to Green Acre, lie Biddeford and Kennebunk, among the most noted of the typical old New England cities. Portsmouth itself is extremely quaint and fascinating, with a wealth of colonial architecture and many reminders of an elder day. The former home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, now a museum open to the public, richly repays the visitor. Rye and Hampton Beaches, unsurpassed in natural attractiveness, are reached in about half an hour from Portsmouth. The trip to the Isles of Shoals takes a little longer, but is more than worth the day spent in the visit. The Navy Yard, Hotel Wentworth and Fort

Constitution need only be named. Portland, Maine, is to be visited by all means, if time permits. It is about forty-five miles from Eliot, the Eliot station being reached in about fifteen minutes by trolley from Green Acre. Old Orchard Beach, known by reputation to everybody, is on the main line of railway, a few miles nearer than Portland. By taking the trolley to Dover, less than an hour's ride from Green Acre, one comes within striking distance of the incomparable White Mountain scenery and of the scarcely less magnificent beauties of Lake Winnepesaukee and the wonderful surrounding region. Alton Bay, on the lake, is only twenty-eight miles away by railroad; and North Conway, the eastern portal to the mountain panorama, is about sixty miles distant. It will thus be seen that Green Acre is in the very centre of an inexhaustible body of attractions, and that numberless excursions on every side are possible, all of them offering boundless delights. On the wise ones, the hint will not be thrown away that it will be highly desirable, if possible, to plan for a longer stay at Green Acre than the number of days allotted to the Congress, and to come prepared for exploration of the region within reach. It is an opportunity that has never before been coupled with attendance at one of our Congresses, since to the great majority who will be present the foregoing attractions will be wholly unfamiliar; nor can the greater number of them be paralleled elsewhere in the country.

The foregoing are selected from among the many reasons why you should come for your own sake. An Esperanto Congress is always worth attending, no matter where it is held, since it brings many of its own joys with itself; but a Congress to be held away from the stress of the city, in beautiful surroundings, where physical comfort in the heated season and the enjoyment of the choicest outdoor pleasures may be added to the interest of the Congress itself, is a dream seldom realizable, but will become a reality for all the fortunate or sagacious ones who make sure at any cost of being present next summer. There are reasons of at least equal

cogency why you should come for the sake of Esperanto; and these will appear in a later article. But begin saving and planning at once; for not one of you can afford to miss this exceptional opportunity.

James F. Morton, Jr.



NEW YORK AGAIN IN THE LIMELIGHT

If New Yorkers in general do not hear of Esperanto and become converted en masse, it will not be the fault of the New York Society or its indefatigable Secretary, Mr. C. C. Coigne. In the last number of *Amerika Esperantisto* we published an extract from a circular issued by the society and now we have received another, which also merits reprinting. Beautifully printed and displayed in two colors, it would attract favorable attention and comment anywhere. Here is the text:

Not a Dream, But a Reality—is the verdict for more than a generation: a practical present-day necessity that is being used in every corner of the world by men who are doing things. Men like Rollet de l'Isle, Chief Engineer of the French Navy; Ex-Premier Painleve, of France; Prof. Charles Richet, a "Nobelite;" the renowned writers Tristram Bernard, Abbel Hemant, Alexandre Hepp; and in our own country Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School; Mr. Henry W. Fisher, Chief Engineer of the Standard Underground Cable Company; Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, of the Smithsonian Institute and Chief Metallurgist, Bureau of Mines; Mr. Louis F. Post, founder of "The Public" and Assistant Secretary of Labor—and many others who at this moment are making history.

It is such men who know that the International Language is just as important in modern life as the telephone, the automobile, the airplane, and they unhesitatingly put Esperanto in the front rank of the greatest achievements of the century.

If you are in the van of progress,

isn't it about time you investigated the matter?

The Greater New York Esperanto Society, 2633 Creston Avenue, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA ALSO

And Philadelphia is making New York "sit up and take notice," having recently sent to the principal newspapers an excellent translation of the letter from Mr. Ernest Archdeacon, which was received at the Congress in that city, with the request that it be published in full.

Thru the efforts of Mrs. Pearl J. Parker the Girl Scouts of Philadelphia are showing considerable interest in Esperanto. Recently the Philadelphia Society gave an entertainment to the members of Troop 56, at which the Misses Constance Wills, J. Lacey, Ada Bachman, Marion Bachman, Minnie Thomas, Catherine Morris and Johanna Werner sang the Esperanto version of "Die Lorelei," having been introduced to the pronunciation by Dr. A. A. Jones.

The daily papers of the city gave the affair a good notice, thus helping to spread the fame of Esperanto and the Philadelphia Society.

"LEFAX" AND ESPERANTO

Do you know "Lefax," — the two-sided balanced magazine with loose-leaf paging $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$? In the January issue, 1918, pages 55-56 of the side entitled "Calabur" (= capital + labor) are devoted to an article entitled "Esperanto, the Universal Language." As usual, the writer confounds universal with international, but this is an error to be expected, and we are very glad to find an article so much to the point in this magazine. It goes to a set of readers worth while. It deals with the reasons for the origin, the growth and simplicity of Esperanto. The publishers advise us that if there seems to be sufficient demand for it, Lefax will publish a two-page lesson every month, and if its readers will faith-

fully follow these two pages each month, they will have learned what we popularly call the whole of Esperanto, spending perhaps an hour a month. But to bring this about it would be well for a goodly number of Esperantists to show their interest to the publishers of Lefax by sending for this January issue—15 cents, or for the Esperanto sheet—10 cents, or by subscribing to the magazine—\$1.50 a year.

Address Lefax (Inc.), Sheridan Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pro malkompreno la "Preĝo de Ĉevalo" en la Septembra numero de **Amerika Esperantisto** ŝajnis esti verkita de C. H. Matchett. Ĝi estis tradukado el angla originalo, farita de F. ino E. Ohman. Al F. ino Ohman, al S-ro Matchett, kaj al la ĉevalo **Amerika Esperantisto** faras sian pardonpeton, kaj esperas ke neniu el ili pafu je la redaktoro. Dankon.

GRAVAJ STATDOKUMENTOJ

Pro malsano de la tradukanto ni devas prokrasti la eldonadon de la Usona Konstitucio, sed post nemultaj numeroj la daŭrigo aperos. En ĉi tiu numero ni anstataŭas ĝin per traduko de la parolado de Prezidanto Wilson al la Usona Parlamento, kiu tiris al si kaj al li la plej favorajn komentariojn de la tuta civilizita mondo.

—Vaŝington, la 8an de Januaro.

Prezidanto Wilson, en sia neanoncita parolado al la Usona Parlamento hodiaŭ, proklamis ke la sekvantaj principoj estas la fundamento de daŭra monda paco.

1. Nesekretaj interkonsentoj de paco senkaŝe faritaj, post kiuj fariĝos neniam privataj internaciaj konsentoj, sed diplomatio devos procedi ĉiam malkaŝeme kaj tute publike.

2. Absoluta libereco por ŝipoj sur la maroj, ekster teritoriaj akvoj, same dum paco kaj dum malpaco, escepte kiam la maroj eble estos fermitaj tute aŭ parte pro internacia agado

por la devigado de internaciaj interkonsentoj.

3. La forigo, kiel eble plej tute, de ĉiuj ekonomiaj baroj kaj la starigo de egalrajteco de komercaj statoj inter ĉiuj nacioj kiuj konsentas al la paco kaj agos kune por ĝia konservado.

4. Sufiĉaj garantioj donitaj kaj akceptitaj, ke naciaj milistaroj nepre estos malgrandigitaj kiel eble plej multe konforme al hejmlanda sendangereco.

5. Libera, malkaŝema, kaj absolute senpartia aljustigo de ĉiuj koloniaj pretendoj, fondita precize laŭ la principo ke, en la fina determinado de ĉiaj disputoj pri suvereneco la bonstato de la popolo koncernata devas havi egalan influon kun la ĝustaj pretendoj de la registaro kies rajto estos determinata.

6. La malokupo de la tuta Rusa teritorio kaj tia decido pri ĉiuj disputoj rilate al Rusujo kia havigos la plej bonan kaj plej liberan kunagdon de la aliaj nacioj por ke ŝi ricevu mallimigitan kaj malembarasatan oportunokazon por la sendependa decido de sia propra politika disvolviĝo kaj nacia administracia sistemo, kaj kia certigos al ŝi sinceran bonvenon en la societon de liberaj nacioj sub institucioj de ŝia propra elektado; kaj, pli ol bonveno, helpadon ankaŭ ĉiaŝpecan kion ŝi eble bezonos, kaj mem eble deziros.

La maniero laŭ kiu ŝiaj fratinaj nacioj agos al Rusujo dum la venontaj monatoj nepre estos la acida provo de ilia bonvolo, de ilia komprenado pri ŝiaj bezonoj aparte de ilia propra profito kaj de ilia inteligenta kaj malĝojsma simpatio.

7. Belgujo, la tuta mondo konsentos, devos esti malokupata kaj renovigata sen ĉia penado limigi la suverenecon kiun ŝi ĝuas same kiel ĉiuj aliaj liberaj nacioj. Nenia alia sola ago servos por reestabli konfidon inter la nacioj pri la leĝoj kiujn ili mem starigis kaj determinis pri la regado de siaj interrilatoj. Sen tiu resaniga ago la tuta strukturo kaj vereco de internacia leĝo estos por ĉiam nuligata.

8. Ĉiom da Franca teritorio devos esti liberigita kaj la invaditaj partoj renovigitaj, kaj la malbonfaro kiun faris Prusujo al Francujo en la jaro

1871 pri Elzac-Lotringo, kiu malbonfaro maltrankviligas la pacon de la mondo de preskaŭ kvindek jaroj devos esti pravigita por ke la paco denove estu farita certa por ĉiuj.

9. La landlimoj de Italujo devos esti rearanĝitaj laŭ klare rekoneblaj linioj de nacieco.

10. Al la popoloj de Aŭstro-Hungarujo kies lokon inter la nacioj ni volas vidi protektita kaj certigita, devos esti donata la plej libera okazo por aŭtonomia disvolviĝo.

11. Rumanujo, Serbujo kaj Montenegro devos esti malokupitaj, la okupitaj teritorioj redonitaj. Serbujo devos havi liberan kaj certan aliron al la maro: kaj la reciprokaj interrilatoj de la diversaj Balkanaj Ŝtatoj devos esti determinitaj per amika konsilo laŭ historie establitaj linioj de lojaleco kaj nacieco; oni devos aranĝi internaciajn garantiojn pri la politika kaj ekonomia sendependeco kaj teritoria tuteco de la diversaj Balkanaj Ŝtatoj.

12. Al la Turkaj partoj de la nuna Otomana Imperio devos esti certigita firma suvereneco, sed la aliaj nacioj kiuj estas nun sub Turka regado devos ricevi senduban sendangerecon de vivo kaj ankaŭ absolute senĝenan okazon por aŭtonomia disvolviĝo, kaj la Dardaneloj devos esti daŭre malfermitaj kiel libera irejo por la ŝipoj kaj komerco de ĉiuj nacioj sub internaciaj garantioj.

13. Sendependa Pola Ŝtato devos esti konstruita kiu entenos la teritoriojn kie loĝas homoj nedisputeble Poloj, kaj al ĉi tiuj devos esti permesata libera irejo al la maro, kaj ilia politika kaj ekonomia sendependeco kaj teritoria tuteco devos esti garantiitaj per internacia interkonsento.

14. Generala asocio de nacioj devos esti formita sub precizaj interkonsentoj por doni reciprokajn garantiojn pri politika sendependeco kaj teritoria tuteco egale al la grandaj kaj malgrandaj ŝtatoj.

Trad. E. S. Payson.

SUPER LA MILITO

Pro malsano de la tradukanto la daŭrigo de la supre citita rakonto prokrastiĝis. La aŭtoro mem konsentis alpreni la laboron de tradukado, kaj ni esperas ke en la venonta numero ĝi reaperos.

"FILARIA SANGUINIS HOMINIS"

D-ro Lehman Wendell

Tiu ĉi stranga nomo, *Filaria Sanguinis Hominis*, aŭ *Filaria* de la homa sango, estas la scienca nomo de tre stranga animala parazito kiu vivas en la vejnoj kaj limfuboj de homoj. La parazito troviĝas en ĉiuj tropikaj landoj.

La plenkreska formo de la vermo, nomata *Filaria Bancrofti*, vivas en la limfuboj. La embria formo, nomata *Filaria Nokturna*, vivas en la sang-vejnoj.

Filaria Nokturna.—La serpentforma embrio estas ĉirkaŭ 1-90 colo longa, kaj ĝia larĝo estas ĉirkaŭ la diametro de ruĝa sang-korpeto. La kapo estas provizita je mallonga spino, kaj cirklo da hokaj lipoj.

La organismo estas kovrita per longa malstreĉita sako, en kiu oni povas vidi ĝin moviĝanta, sed el kiu ĝi estas senpova foriri, tiel longe kiel ĝi troviĝas en la homa korpo.

La embrioj sin trovas en la surfacaj vejnoj nur dum dormhoroj—pro tio la nomo **F. nokturna**; kiam la paciento vekigaŭ ili iom post iom sin retiras al la pulmoj kaj pli grandaj sangvejnoj. Kial ili tion faras oni ne scias. Se filariahava paciento ŝanĝas dormhorojn de nokto ĝis tago la periodeco de la *Filaria* ankaŭ ŝanĝas.

Ĉar la sakhavaj aŭ enkapsulitaj filarioj ne pli povas maturiĝi en la homa korpo, ili eble baldaŭ mortas, se ili ne estas translokigitaj al tiel nomata intermezulo. Tiu ĉi intermezulo estas speco de moskito, kiu englutas la filarion kiam ĝi suĉas homan sangon. En la stomako de la moskito la embrio nun eliras el la sako kiu ĝis nun tenis ĝin kaptita, tiam ĝi traboras la moskiton ĝis la brustaj muskoloj kie ĝi loĝigas. Post kvar semajnoj ĝi multe kreskis, kaj tiam, daŭrigante sian migradon, ĝi atingas la rostron de la moskito, kaj reiras al alia homo kiam la insekto pikas. Ĝi nun iras al la limfubetoj, kie ĝi maturiĝas en la formon *Filaria Bancrofti*. La seksoj nun kuniĝas, kaj la idoj naskiĝas.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Considerable unfavorable comment (fully justified) has been received by the management of **Amerika Esperantisto** on account of the late appearance of the magazine for the past few months. We are still obliged to ask your indulgence for a little longer. Two assistant editors have successively been obliged to give up the work on account of illness during the past year, both of them being at some distance from this office, and having in their possession manuscripts and data which were absolutely necessary for the use of the editor in getting out the magazine. This has caused much confusion and delay—regrettable but unavoidable. Then part of our mechanical force is now "Somewhere in France," and on account of the prevailing scarcity of labor it is well-nigh impossible to replace them. Added to all the other difficulties, the terrific winter and consequent enforced idleness for at least one day a week during the past few weeks, has conspired to render us frantic.

Several subscribers have written suggesting that the numbers be "doubled up" so as to get the dating up to the current month, and advancing each subscriber's subscription accordingly. This expedient has been given full consideration, but we deem it inexpedient, being unfair to both our subscribers and advertisers, and entailing an amount of clerical work out of proportion to the results, and further, such a course might get us into difficulties with the Post Office Department. Therefore, under the circumstances we shall follow Gen. Grant's example, and "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." So we ask you to be patient, or if you cannot be patient, to be as patient as you can, until we can catch up. The next few numbers will be somewhat anaemic, but will appear rapidly so we shall catch up with our dating within the next month or two, after which we shall keep up (barring further unforeseen difficulties). Thank you.